



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

several States for their Confirmation. If it succeeds, I do not see why you might not in Europe carry the Project of good Henry the 4th into Execution by forming a Federal Union and One Grand Republick of all its different States & Kingdoms; by means of a like Convention; for we had many Interests to reconcile (Benjamin Franklin to Mr. Grand, October 22, 1787. *Documentary History of the Constitution*. Vol. IV, pp. 341-342).

New York. Oxford University Press. American Branch: 35 West 32nd Street. London, Toronto, Melbourne, and Bombay. 1920.

No more valuable contribution to the history of the United States has been given to the country than this most admirable volume. *Madison's Debates*, as it is generally called, has been time and again published in various forms. We believe that at one time the Virginia State Government published a small volume containing these Debates, without notes or comments, but the present volume, which has been prepared with the greatest care from the original manuscript, is probably the best edition of these valuable Debates which can be found. The fact that the volume is edited by Gaillard Hunt and James Brown Scott would be sufficient evidence that the work is well done, even without an examination, but a careful examination of the book convinces one that the work could not be better done. These notes were made by James Madison—afterwards President Madison—during the proceedings of the Federal Convention, which met in Philadelphia May 25th, and adjourned September 17th, 1787. It is great pity that those people who so violently attack the League of Nations could not have read this volume before they became quite so violent, because this constitution was practically a league of the thirteen "Sovereign free and independent" States of America; in other words, thirteen separate, distinct nations uniting in a league of nations to make a constitution adequate to the exigencies of government and the preservation of the Union.

We commend the volume unhesitatingly to those interested in the history of America and more particularly in the history of the formation of our Government.

Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. Division of Economics and History.—John Bates Clark, Director. Preliminary Economic Studies of the War, Edited by David Kinley, Professor of Political Economy, University of Illinois; Member of Committee of Research of the Endowment. No. 19. Prices and Price Control in Great Britain and the United States During the World War—By Simon Litman, Professor of Economics, University of Illinois. New York. Oxford University Press; American Branch: 35 West 32nd Street. London, Toronto, Melbourne and Bombay.

Anything relating to the economic conditions of the World War is of course of great value, and Professor Litman's study of prices during the war is a welcome addition to the literature on the subject. To those who study economic conditions and war this book will prove of unusual value, and to the generations that follow us the book may afford a guide to prevent many of the errors which we have committed—errors, however, which have been common to every war and will be until the end of time in great international struggles.